VIETNAM

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P.L.A.F. fighters assaulting enemy positions in South Viet Nam urban centres

South Viet Nam

NEW SUCCESSFUL P.L.A.F. OFFENSIVES IN TAY NINH

- - o Major Part of Provincial Capital Controlled by Patriots.
 - U.S. Base at Tra Phi Overrun for 3rd Time in 3 Weeks

North Viet Nam

U.S. AGGRESSORS GET HARSH PUNISHMENT 59 Aircraft Downed. 7 Vessels Burnt in August.

THOSE were the losses in-flicted on the U.S. by the D.R.V.N. people and armed forces in August.

Beginning with 5 planes downed on month, including the zooth bagged by the province, Ha

Up to Sept. 12, 1968

3,152

U.S. aircraft were downed Tinh grounded to planes in August. On August 3. Quang August. Oh August 3. Yunng Binh province scored its sooth kill and two days later Vinh Linh caught up with Ha Tinh by knocking out of the sky its zooth U.S. plane, and 30 planes in the whole month. Quang Bish brought down 5 planes on August 9 alone.

It is worth mentioning that in August, a great number of enemy aircraft were grounded before they could release their bombs or fire their rockets.

Besides those most brilliant exploits achieved by the conventional A.A. Defence, those of the peasants and workers' militia were also particularly remarkable: 13 supersonic jets were abot down including 5 in Tuyen Hoa district, Quang Binh province.

Sept. 16 1968

No 182

To President Nguyen Huu Tho.

and members of the Central Committee of the as South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and the Command of the South Viet Nam People's Liberathe Command of the

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO SOUTH VIFT NAM ARMED FORCES AND PEOPLE

I cordially send you my best greetings, and request you to convey to our fellow-countrymen, fighters and cadres throughout South Vier Nam my following congretulations

Dear South Viet Nam fellow-construmen, fighters

- The bench South Visinamuse armed forces and paople have been upholding a spirit of continual people have been upholding a spirit of continual people with the people of the people of

1903

Tay Ninh. Sinh Long De Neng. Quang Nam, Quang Ngai. Sen Tre,

Gie Lei, and many other places

These big victories of South Viet Nam here made our position yet steedter and our strength still greater.

But the nearer our victory, the greater our hard-ships. The heroic South Vietnamese armed force and people, resolutely delying all difficulties and hardships, highing valiently and persistently, will certainly record still greater victories.

Please accept my affectionete and "determination win" wishes.

Hanoi, September 8, 1968

HO CHI MINH

- * In Tay Nauyen, Western Highlands, over 400 adverse troops put out of action in 6 days.
- * Third U.S.-puppet disaster at Go Huynh (Quang Ngai province); 3 companies destroyed.
- * Da Nang Secteur: 650 enemy soldiers killed, wounded or captured between August 30 and September 4.
- * Near Hue City, one U.S. artillery battalian and one U.S. infantry company wiped out: 455 G.I.'s knocked out of action and 12 105mm and 175mm hawitzers destroyed.

26,000 poldiers and Chicago, where the Democratic Party national consention was held. Sinch was the speciacle presented to the world by the United States of American School Poldiers, and the special property of the United States of American School Poldiers, the United States of American School Poldiers, the United States of American States and the States of the St combromise motions compromise motions and ambiguous programme, which try to cover up the real issues the U.S. offers at present to the world the image of a divided, anguished nation, torn assunder and a prey to violen-ce. Ghetto Negroes robel, youths tear up their druft cards, large numbers of writers and artists. mult-humour boliticiand targe memoers of writers and artists, well-known politici-ans, scholars of high repute refuse to endorse the gover-ment's policy; business circles are beset with anxiety.

Whither America?

been so rich, never has the output of her factories been so high, never have the inventions high, wever have the inventions of her technicians been so many, never has her mational income been so considerable. If one probes the heart of each American, one will feel that his pride of belonging to the sichest nation on earth is strongly tinged with bisterness. worry, even agony. For the first time in U.S. history, the American people as a whole have a guilty conscience. They feel that the machine on which American life is built, their own lives and that of the nation, has come to a

out ten million motor-cars per year, carry out successful landings on the surface of the landing on the surject of the moon, without ensuring for its citizens either material stability, fau and order in the cities, or tranquillity of conscience, After Santo Domino, came Viet Nam; after Mortin Luther King, came the turn of Robert Kennedy; after Watts, these user Newarh accords of other cities. Whither

Mr Johnson had solemnly promised peace, but he has intensified the war. Democrats

(Continued page 2)

PARIS TALKS' 21st SESSION

THE 21st session of the official conversations between the representative to D.R.V.N. Government and the representative of the U.S. Government was held in Paris on Sentember 11.

Taking the floor first. Mi-State Xuan Thuy castigated U.S. representa-tive's oft-repeated allegation of "aggression" of North Viet Nam against South Viet Nam continued effort to ustify the illegal presence of I.S. and autallite troops in South Viet Nam, is in the hands of the United repetition of the "What will States and not in ours ! ing of North Viet Nam end ? t-motiv which in fact plies the absurd claim for

He said "The fact is not that you are not clear about what will happen ", but that he American side has been using every pretext not to of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet has started a war of aggression against Viet Nam. it is up to it to put an end to that war of aggression. Since the United States has launch ed a war of destruction against the Democratic Panublic of Viet Nam, it is incunbent on is to stop that war of destruc tion. This is sheer common troops to the United States. whereas U.S. troops have been riding rough-shod on its soil. We never sent our aircraft to the United States, whereas U.S. aircraft have been showering bombs on Viet Nam. Therefore the less of near

The Vietnamese chief negotator again denounced the U.S. stepping up of the war in both parts of Viet Nam and highlighted the tremendous successes of the South Viet Nam Liberation Armed forces and people who, in last August, put out of action 62.000 enemy including 20,000 U.S. and satellite troops. He also underlined the significance of the Politi cal Programme the Viet Nam Alliance of National Domo. cratic and Peace Forces which

had just been made public in South West Name

Recalling U.S. President's September to statement that the U.S. will not completely stop the bombing of North Viet Nam unless there is a "response" from Hanoi, Mr Xuan Thuy again made clear "there can be no reciprocity, '

on the U.S. allegation

about the D.R.V.N. building hope on a change in the presidency and about her "disappointment", the D.R.V.N. envoy commented. "Such a fallacious allegation of the United States is bu a clumsy joke because if the Vietnamese people had only pinned their hope on such a change, they would not have been for years now fighting U.S. aggression. their resistance against U.S. aggression, the Vietnameso people first of all rely on justice of their cause their own strength. Their legitinate fight been achieving victory after victory and enjoying the ever deeper sympathy and

questions relevant to South Viet Nam. First of all, it the over stronger support of the oscialist countries no. salist countries, ditionnally stop its bombings freedom- and peace - loving countries and the world's and all other acts of war or peoples, including progressive people in the United States. the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. so that the talks As we have repeatedly stated, the presidential election in the United Stattes is the can, thereafter, proceed to other ouestions of interest Interest to both parties." Speaking next, U.S. reprethemselves, but whoever the next president of the United

sentative Averell Harriman again tried to justify the U.S. policy of aggression by ringing the changes on the " aggression " North Viet Nam against South Viet Nam, and on the Saigon puppet regime's "re-quest" for "help" from the U.S. expeditionary corps. Mr. Harriman also strove hard to conceal U.S. heavy setbacks in August last in South Viet Nam and to slanderously charge the South Viet Nam People's Liberation Armed Forces with "attacking the civilian population."

All these allegations and slanders of the U.S. representative were strongly re-butted by Mr. Xuan Thuy.

Whither America?

ventions from reflecting the

other countries and other be-

THOSE men who in the

into the richest and most bow

known how to play very skil

erful of the world, have always

qualms in American con-

(Continued from page 1)

and Republicans are both profuse of promises, but who can still be believed? While Washington officials mouth big words, in Viet Nam the Americans are testing the mapalm which burns best, the chemicals which destroy crops the most surely, the most deudly bombs and the most lethal engines. While Messes Humphray and Nixon talk about bestowing on the world a prolonged pax americana, many Americans tay in opinion polls that they no longer dare to go out alone in the cities.

The American citizen is beset with a thousand problems. America is beset with a thousana broblems. In the heart of this tangled maze, of this crisis of conscience, lies the Viet Nam problem. Vist Nam not only kaunts Mr fohnson's nights, it is casting its shadow on all American plans, Every American knows that the hour has struck for America to mahe her choice. Gone in the time when many American generals and politician thought they blem in a quiek and " immacthe first American colo-nies had left Europe with a twofold wish: to be free and lew thousand blanes and tanks. Gone is the time when the word Viet Nam meant little for the American man in the

to get rich. This duality has reigned over the whole course of American history. Appeals Whither America? The hev for freedom and democracy, as well as those calling on Americans to build their nation for an answer lies in Viet
Nam: to prolong the war or
ages to peace? Of course
Washington has the necessary deeply resounded in American but winning it is definitely out of the question. To prolong a war, eventually to lose it of the bir trusts have always after suffering ever heavier losses: what person in his wight mind will adopt such a fully on this heyboard, and induce the average American to believe that his country has

In politics, it is not comremained the champion of mon sense but the balance of ereal causes.

making more than the Amer-

ican people can use. American

tores which decides the out As a time when colonial come of developments. What forces will finally prevail in America, those which clamour expeditions were still quite expeditions were still quite champ, American politicians sometimes stated their pur-pozes quite candidly. Here is what Senator Beveridge said for war or those demanding a quick and equitable peace? The complicated same of electoral on April 27, 1898 campaigns prevents both De-mocratic and Republican con-· American tactories

those electoral intrigues for America, a choice, a decisive one, cannot be eluded. written our policy for us: the trade of the world must and shall be ours. We will establish trading posts throughout the world as distriappointed vole of world gen-darme, and to this end, bare one's teeth and flar one's muscles, first of all in buting points for American broducts. We will cover the ocean with our merchant me Viet Nam, or to agree to a reasonable peace, show respect We will build a navy to the measure of our greatness for the legitimate wights of Great colonies governing them-selves, flying our flag and trading with us, will grow other countries and other peo-ples, accept the sules and norms of a civilized world — such a choice has become unavoidable. At least, the Viet Nam war proved that the U.S. is not about our posts of trade. Our institutions will tollow ou merca. And American law. steams enough to blay indefi-American order, American civilization, and the American [lag will plant themselves on

> Now that colonial mans aver Now that colonial wars exact heavy sacrifices from the American people, the American leaders speak only of defunding freedom and democracy. And Johnson is a past master in this subject.

But the Viet Nam war has noved all mashs and fig eaves : American imperialism is exposed in all its aggres siveness and barbarity. From American beoble risk being dragged towards unprecedentes catastrophes. The first casualt of American plans for world Clear-minded and courageous, they have been waging an ardnous and bersonering stene gle to awaken their compa-triats' conscience and ward off the danger. They know quite well that for the American people there is not much to choose between Humphrey and Nixon, who are equally marithe, but are equally mark

States may be, unless he

correctly solves the Viet Nam

problem on the basis of the

respect for the Vietnames

people's fundamental nations

rights, he will be doomed

Pointing to the right path

to peace, Mr. Xuan Thuy said, "If the United States

really desires an honorabl

and peaceful settlement of the Viet Nam problem, it

must give up its policy of aggression, its neo-colonialist

designs regarding South Viet Nam, and its scheme to per-petuate the partition of Viet

petuate the partition of Viet

South Vist Nam National

onter into talks with it on

Front for Liberation

For the American youth. o option is even more amatic. If Johnson, Nixon, Humthrey and their like torre la hane their own way American into one of thos man whose and destiny may depicted by Henry David Thoreau more than a century ago

"Visit the Navy and behold a marine, such a man as an Américan government can make by such as it can make a man with its black get, a shadow and reminisconce of humanity, a man and interests of America

have become conscious of this. Inid out alive and standing and already, as one may say, buried under arms with juneral accompaniment though

Not a drum was heard nor As his corpse to the ramparts we buried Not a soldier discharged his O'er the grave where our here was buried

Whoever may succeed John son, for the American people the choice is still an open, includable one. One may ineluctable one. One may groups who have been working and courage we have praised, will eventually wrest their fellow-countrymen as a whole from that decam of power in which their leaders, bound to trusts, are trying to maintain them, and that the American people will impose on their government a policy on their government a policy which conforms to the honour

A G.I. Joins South Viet Nam Liberated Areas

OHN Peter Johnson, 21, service number 2190473, company Bravo of 27th First Battalion. Division of U.S. Marines stationed at Non Nuoc stationed at Non Nuoc (Quang Nam-Da Nang), on August 17, 1968 crossed over to the side of the N.F.L. at 8 a.m. Drafted into the U.S. Army in October 1966, he was sent to Viet Nam February 1968. On his arrival in the liberated areas. was warmly welcomed by

the local people and the N.F.L. local committee. He said he had decided to

vinced that the Vietnamese people's struggle was just and that he trusted the policy of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. The U.S. administration has sent a great number of young Americans to the war of aggression in Vist Nam to kill and to be killed, that is why he had to get away from this

John Peter Johnson has written to other G.L's and to refuse battle and demand

VIET NAM COURIER

THE NORTH - GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

troupes. The cultural legacy of various peoples has been restored and developed for the benefit of every ethnic group and of the nation as a whole. The scripts and apploan languages of the Tay, Nung and Meo have widely been used on the radio, in books, in the press VIET BAC AUTONOMOUS REGION CONSTANTLY FORGING AHEAD and in primary schools. Public health has been constantly

mous Region comprises 5 moun-provinces and covers one-fourth North Viet Nam territory. Its population lived in scattered villages or led a nomadic life in the highlands, clearing lend by the "ray" or slash and burn system. It was ridden by

To maintain their rule, the French colonialists, in collusion with the feudal sections, carried out a policy of observantism checked the growth of obscurantism, checked the grown of economy and culture and stirred up hatred and dissensions between the majority peoples and among various nationalities. No wonder that for nearly a century, the Viet Bac peoples expe rienced atroctous living conditions perge of extinc ion - in spite of their long-standing tradition of hard work and an abundance of natural resources,

The success of the August 1945 Revolution and the victory of Resistance war against the French coloni-alists made it possible to rapidly era-dicate the vestiges of colonialism and endalism and achieve the objectives of the Party and the D.R.V.N. govern-ment: "To enable the highlands to catch up with the lowlands, the mino rity peoples to catch up with the majority people." As a result, the Viet Bac Automous Region was set up on August 19, 1956, two years after the restoration of peace.

Over the past 12 years, 1,700,000 people belonging to 16 ethnic groups, shoulder to shoulder with 50,000 new settlers from the delta, have been consolidating people's power in Viet Bac and obtaining great success in every field of activity.

RABLE lands in Viet Bac are

A scanty, barren and scattered. Before the Revolution and under French occupation, most of them were in the hands of reneal planta-tion owners and mandarins, local notables and landlords. People used to practise "ray" cultivation only once a year in the dry season, and spent the rest of the year in forest hunting, lumbering and gathering cratic reforms gave land to the far mers, paving the way for agriculty co-operation. In 1956, founding 3 of the Viet Bac Autonomous Regi way for agricultural of the Viet Bac Autonomous Region, individual farming was prevalent and farming methods were most back-ward. Now 89 per cent of the house-holds have joined co-operatives. Besiholds have joined co-operatives. Besi-des the Government aid in capital des the Government aid in capital and manpower, the co-operatives have contributed millions of work-days to the building of water conservancy works, drying floors, manure compostthe building of water considerancy works, drying floors, manufaction convolved to the work of the control of th ed an ever more important role. In 10 years, from 1957 to 1967, 50,000 hec

Owing to the progress of agricul-ture, the standard of living has been

substantially improved. Before the founding of the Viet Bac Autono-mous Region, Dong Van district in Ha Giang province had to buy every year 300-400 tons of paddy from the State. It can now sell surplus grain

to the State.

During the pest years, the State has paid great attention to the highlands. Nomadic tribes have been encouraged to settle in the lowlands and to lead a sedentary life among other peoples. They have been extend-ing terraced fields and developing industrial crops and forestry.

N the French time, Viet Ba with virtually no industry at all, had to prowide minerals and other industrial raw materials to the delta. In 1056, as the minority peo-

of supply and marketing co-opera-tives extends now to villages. Many tives extends now to vinages, alony such cooperatives have turned into State-run department stores. Credit co-operatives enable people to purchase capital construction goods

NDED the Franch regime nearly UNDER the French regime, nearly
100 per cent of the population
in Viet Bac were illiterate.
There existed in the whole area
only one elementary school for
children of the ruling cercles and rich families. At present, 1 out of 4 inhabitants go to arison with 1956, founding year of increased a.8 times, that of elemen

secondary schools 22 times. Com-plementary education has also been

plementary education has also been expanding rapidly. Viet Bac boasts of 35 schools with 3,000 situdents who are leading cadres in civil services and economic establishments, headmen of villages, or co-opmanagers. There are also 29 schools for minority peoples attended by thousands of Tay, Nung, Diao, Meo. Lolo... youths. These youths under

15 years of age, devote one-half of their time to study and the other

one to production for self-support. They follow the curricula of primary and elementary education and learn

what is necessary in politics, economic management, and tech-

economic management, and tech-nique. Such special schools for youths

of minority peoples meet the educational needs of the youth while lightening the material burden of the State. In the framework of

the provinces of Tuyen Quang, Bac

50 women's complementary education schools at village level.

Viet Bac trains every year in its

Viet Bac trains every year in its own schools 500-700 cadres and sends a large number of its sons to be trained in intermediate vocational schools or higher schools in the country and abroad. The Viet Bac. Teachers' Training College and the Highland Medical College have recently been founded.

Over the past 12 years, especially during the 3 years of war, the mass movement of art and culture has never ceased rising in Viet Bac. In 1950, the Autonomous Region had

y 370 song and dance ensembles.
has now thousands of such

the "3 responsibility's"

attended to 90 percent of the villages in the Autonomous Region have their infirmaries. A number of villages have hospitals with a medical staff from minority people's origin. Each co-operative has its medicine chests. Such lethal diseases as cholers and recurrent fever have been jugulated. Malaria which was prevalent in the whole Viet Bac. harming the people's economy and life, has been wiped out. Whooping cough, measles, diphtheria, polycmyelitis and other epidemics have been rapidly curbed. With the help of science, preventive hygiene has effectively been carried out on the infant death-rate. The annual population increase has been 3.5-5 per cent among small ethnic groups.

troupes. The cultural legacy of

THE past 12 years have seen a continuous consolidation of people's power in Viet Bac. Each minority people have their re-Each minority people nave their re-presentatives on people's councils at all levels (village, district, town, province, Region) and in the National Assembly, the highest State organ. 60 per cent of leading cadres in the Regional administration and economy come from the minorities. More and more women hold key positions in the administration. Under the colonial and feudal regime, they were ruth-lessly exploited and oppressed by the French colonialist, local mandarins and notables. Emancipated by the Revolution, they have re-conquered their dignity and have been treated their dignity and have been treated as equals to men. The present percentage of women elected to people of the product of the

Assembly. Since the U.S. escalated their war Since the U.S. escalated their war of destruction into the Region, the peoples there have been closing their ranks in their resistance to U.S. aggression. Hundreds of thousands of youths and women from every ethnic group in the highlands as well as in the lowlands, have taken rate in the "a read"." and because the their are read."" and the part in the "3 ready's" and the of thousands of young men have

of thousands of young men have volunteered for the army. The armed forces and people of Viet Bac have been credited with many combat exploits. Newly-formed A-A company for of Regiment Y composed entirely of minority people shot down 4 U.S. planes, not to speak of 9 other ones grounded in co-ordi-nation with other units. Militia platoons of H.T. district (Bac Thai platoons of H.T. district (Bac Inau province) and Q.L. district (Lang Son province) brought down 2 U.S. planes with infantry weapons. So far 139 U.S. planes have been downed over the Viet Bac Autonomons Region in 3 years and many U.S. pilots captured.

HE success achieved by the Viet THE success achieved by the Viet Bac Autonomous Region in the part 1 years can be ascribed to the Party and D.R.V.N. government their long-standing tradition of patriotism and revolutionary struggle, the peoples of Viet Bac, united like one man, have been consolidating their Autonomous Region, doing their starts in combat and production and contributing to the national struggle against U.S. aggression.

DUONG CONG HOAT Vica-chairman, D.R.V.N. Government Committee for Nationalities.



New look of a village in North Viet Nam highlands

ples started building eocialism, each province in the Region had only a small production centre essentially of handicraft. Is years later, Viet Bac can boast now of over 200 local industrial establishments, not to speak of hundreds of handicraft cospeak of numerous or handersh to-operatives. Handlwork has been gradually replaced by half-mechanized and mechanized labour. Each pro-vince averages from r to 3 small or middle-size mechanical engineering factories. Despite war-time conditions. factories. Despite war-time conditions, in the 1965, 1967 period, the number of local industrial establishments in various branches (electricity, engineering, mining, consumer goods, food industry...) increased 2-4 times in comparison with the corresponding pre-war period. At the end of 1957, Viet Bac's industry produced con-sumer goods and hundreds of articles serving agriculture, communications and transport and exportation with and transport and exportation with a total value 4 times that of 1955.

In spite of violent U.S. air raids on key roads, traffic throughout Viet Bac has never been cut off: the Eac has never been cut off: the various peoples, determined to defind communications at any price, zealously repaired bombed roads and built new ones. In addition to the network of inter-provincial roads constantly extended by the Government, the provincial administration has devoted millions of workdays to improve rural roads. nas devoted militous of workdays svery year to improve rural roads. Formerly, communication between villages was ensured by horses. At present, in certain districts 80-90 per ent of the villages possess carriage

Trade in Viet Bac has been growing continuously. In the old days, people had to walk a whole day to

South Viet Nam Patriots' August Victories Evidence Their Ever Growing Fighting Strength And U.S.-Puppet Hopeless Plight

S reported in our last issue the A P.L.A.F. command released on September 5, 1968 its Special Communiqué No o, a review of the situation since the Lunar New Year generalized offensives and uprisines. It summed up the great activities of the patriotic forces in August, when fell the 23rd anniversary of Viet Nam's revolution and independence. It brought out in relief the military and political situation in South Viet Nam characterized by the ever erowing fighting atrength of the army and people there. The communiqué then commented at length on the utter and fatal deadlock of the American aggregate who are gliding towards an irremediable defeat.

P. L. A. F. TAKE A RECORD TOLL OF ENEMY MEN AND MATERIALS THE P.L.A.F. launched large-scale

attacks in August (chiefly in its enemy infantry battalions and an armoured squestron second half) on all theatres of operations in South Viet Nam. Their The people's armed forces in Hen actions reached an all-time high for Tre province sank over 30 war vessels and other craft while those in Giathe said period of the previous years. Lai province destroyed 233 military According to the Communiqué, the vehicles at K'ti Prong. The P.L.A.F. P.L.A.F. hammered at the enemy in in Quane Ngai province decimated a towns and provincial capitals, puppet regiment and wined out an

over one hundred urban centres. armoured squadron and many enemy district capitals and subsector C,Ps and about to airfields. Many targets companies in Go Huynh, etc ... 2. In many areas, closely cowere subject to attacks and artiflery shellings for days running. ordinated operations of the P.L.B.F. Though lying deep inside the three created favourable conditions for each unit involved to achieve brilliant

balta defended by over one hundred U.S. and puppet battalions. Salgon. Cholon, Gia Dinh were not immune from P.I.A.F. street actions nor in the co-operation between the were its key organs, sirfields, harbours three categories of P.L.3.F. and storehouses from artillery poundtroops (regular forces, regional units ings. Guerilla warfare raging in the and guerillas) and between various city nosed a constant threat to the arms and specialities. While the U.S. appressors and their quislings. regular forces were delivering thundering blows at the enemy, the regional

In Hue and Da Nang as well as in other urban centres, the enemy positions were unable to dodge staggering blows from the P.L.A.F.

In August, the patriotic forces put out of action 62,000 enemy troops including 20,000 G.1.'s and satellite soldiers, wiped out or decimated a puppet regiment, 24 battalions and os companies of the U.S. and puppet armies. On the Western Nam Bo front, the "prestige" of U.S. Infantry Division 25 nicknamed Tropical Lightning" was shattered to the ground. In Central Trung Bo, the P.L.A.F. broke through the enemy's defence line and assaulted him even in the heart of Da Nang, the biggest U.S. base in Southeast Asia.

In terms of war materials the P.L.A.F. destroyed over one thousand military vehicles including over 800 tanks and armoured cars, nearly 100 cannons and 25 big logistic depots. They also sank or burnt nearly 100 war vessels and other craft, downed or destroyed hundreds of planes and choppers and flattened more than one bundred posts.

AN EVER GROWING FIGHTING FORCE

of enemy men and war materials.

talions at Tra Phi and two others

at Cha La (Go Cay Da). In an

ambush laid by the P.L.A.F. on

Road Nors nouth cost of Tax

Ninh, 140 military vehicles were

destroyed, 350 G.I.s killed or wound-

ed and 8 planes and choppers

Also in five days, the P.L.A.F.

in Quang Nam province wrote off

the muster roll or badly manled 4

3. Substantial progress was made

units and guerillas took advantage

of the opportunity to strike at him

and effectively defend the region

The wining out of company-size

units by regional troops was a com-

mon occurrence. Annihilation attacks

were mounted by them against

adverse battalions and major posts

All P.L.A.F. arms underwent an

all-round development. Artillery,

more especially, became a constant

and terrible threat to enemy leading organs, bases, depots, harbours, air-

4. In August, the revolutionary

political forces continued to ex-

pand rapidly. Their political ons-

laughts played havor in the political

In annoucing in August its Political

Programme, the Viet Nam Alliance

of National, Democratic and Peace

Forces was in a position to rally

more patriotic-minded intellectuals

students, industrialists, businessmen

and even armymen and civil servents

of the puppet regime in a broad na-

including military subsectors.

fields and gun emplacements.

"defence line of the enemy."

under their control

In five days only, the P.L.A.F.

anheation HESE exploits are an unmis The emergence of the Da Nane takable indication of the ever Alliance of National, Democratic and growing fighting force of the Peace Forces marked a new rice in P.L.A.F. and people in South Viet the revolutionay tide, which aggra-Nam, the communique said: vated the American aggressors and I. Many armed units and lotheir quislings' confusion. calities wiped out record amounts

U.S. AGGRESSORS AND **OUISLINGS IN A TIGHTER** in Tay Ninh province put out of action two mixed American bat-

CORNER ROM this survey of the situation on the battlefield, the Communiqué concluded that the August victories of the P.L.A.F. gave fresh indications of the hopelessly worsening situation of the aggressors and their quislings:

ican aggressors and for national

I. Deterioration of the enemy's military, strategic, tactical and operational situation.

The aggressors and quislings passivity and perplexity were more critical than ever. Caught in the immense net of the people's war of the 14 million South Vietnamese, the one million-strong army consisting of G.I.s and local and foreign mercenaries proved impotent and incapable of making full use of its fire-power and up-to-date technical means. Mobile units got bogged down in various theatres of operations and were unable to come to the rescue of the others Everywhere in the towns, military positions or on the communication lines, the enemy was barrassed by a resolute and resourceful adversary who was everywhere and nowhere at the same time and who stages attacks from all directions and in all fields of human and social activities, with weapons of all kinds (from the most rudimentary to the most up-to-date) and most varied

and efficient tactics 2. Pailure of "clear and hold" sirategy.

This essentially defensive strategy not only failed once again to extricate its authors from their impasse but even landed them in a more precarious plight. The objective of Abrams and his acolytes was to keep their town bases from the P.L.A.F. attacks, to avoid heavy losses in lives and materials and to prevent a further deterioration of the military and political situation. But what happened in South Viet Nam in August last fell short of their ex-

3. Enemy's malignant diseases segravated by bitter nethanks at P.L.A.F. hands

The Communiqué mentioned four of these diseases:

Shortage of manpower. This was acutely felt everywhere and in all missions, "clearing" as well as " holding," intervention as well as regrouped defence. Hence this velleity to "Vietnamize" the way fancied by the Pentagon: the puppet army is like a house of cards and is on the verge of collapse, the efforts of Thieu-Ky-Huong to pressgang the

vonths into the puppet army met with stiffer and stiffer opposition. As the arms still under their control shrink notably, they are even unable to offset the heavy losses caused by P.L.A.F. attacks or by desertions.

Sagging morals is the second disease of the enemy. The fighting seal of the Yankees and quislings who bank heavily on their great buildup and powerful technical means in some for ever. With no ideal to fight for, they are loath to give hattle and, worse than formerly, there were in August cases in which the GLs and pupped troops abandoned on the battlefields their dead or armoured vehicles (sometimes intact) or their nests even before being

The third disease of the enemy is his divided mind. After repeated setbacks in South Viet Nam. the U.S. imperialists will of aggression has been shaken. Their internal dissensions have been growing and were transparent even in their secret Honolulu conference in July last. The scene of sweat confusion at the Democratic Party convention showed to what extent the American people wanted an end to the war.

Finally the fourth disease of the nemy, an incurable one, is, as mentioned in the communiqué, the economic and financial collapse in the enemy-controlled areas in South Viet Nam. The predatory measures taken by the quislings have sent the cost living skyrocketting and shed a brighter light on the rottenness of the regime as well as on the morality of the men in the saddle and stiffened the people's opposition against them. Public opinion in South Viet Nam and abroad has grown more critical than ever of the Americans and their quislings.

4) The inescapable conclusion from this analysis is that the American aggressors are losing.

However, the communious stressed they have not owned themselves vanquished and are still heaping up genocidal crimes against our people in the wild hope of reverting the situation in their favour. Their propaganda service is trumpeting phoney victories" which even the press under their control refuse to report, as revealed by a warning of the Saigon "Ministry of Information."

The Communique went on : It is a fact that the South Viet Nam armed forces and people are marching impetuously ahead in their generalized attacks and uprisings, and achieving bigger and bigger successes before winning final victory.

In face of the obduracy of the U.S. aggressors, the fourteen million South Vietnamese, carried forward by their victories and together with their northern fellow-countrymen are resolved to foil all frenzied counter-attacks of the enemy and to bring to a successful end the greatest resistance war in the history of the Vietnamese people.

CHEMICAL WARFARE ESCALATED IN SOUTH VIET NAM

ment issued on August 12, 1968 by the "Com-mission to Denounce U.S. 12, 1968 by the "Commission to Denounce U.S.
War Crimes in South Viet
Nam," the U.S. aggressors
have stepped up the spraying
of toxic chemicals on over twenty provinces in South Viet Nam. In Ben Tre province alone, more than 100,000 bectares of ricefields, orchards hectares of ricelields, orchards and industrial crops plan-tations were damaged. Also in Ben Tre, on May 15, 1968 poison gas bombs were air dropped on Da Phuce Hoi and An Thach villages, Mo hit acreage. Cay district, seriously poison-ing more than 500 grown ups and some hundreds of

CCORDING to a state-

A real U.S. escalation in chemical warfare took place in South Viet Nam. chiefly in South Viet Nam, chiefly since 1964 where war gases made their first appearance in raids on the civilian popu-lation. The number of affect-ed provinces rose from 19 in 1964, to 26 in 1965 and rom 500,000 to 700,000

Though reluctant to acknowledge its chemical war crime which in an important element of genocide, the Johnson Administration had to admit it indirectly and partially on two occasions in

Early in 1966, to a question put by R. B. Nichols, an architect and landscape pain-tar, who staged a hunger strike to demand clarification about the destruction of crops

in South Viet Nam, the State Department admitted that toxic chemicals had in fact devastated Viet Cong cropa on an area estimated at 20,000 acres (8,000 hectares), chemicale or the s/gooth part of actually tate about 300 acres of

More recently, while ones More recently, while ques-tioning the Pentagon on the use of toxic products in South Viet Nam, congressman D. Fraser quoted data supplied by the U.S. putting the areas sprayed with chemicals from January 1 to the end of September 1967 at about 121,400 acres (49,000 hecta-res) or over 6 times the figure given up to 1966.

For this year, the British "Guardian" in its June 25, 1968 issue revealed the following U.S. plan: Since July, r. 1968, U.S. aircraft would pour on Vist Nam to million gallons of toxic chemicals to the tune of 70.8 million dollars. This would be a so percent rise over the quantity used in 1967, already a record year for the spraying of toxic

As an American gallor equals 3.78 litres, 10 million gallons will make 37.8 million gamous will make 37.5 million litres, a quantity of toxic chemicals which need 10,000 sorties of C.123 to carry and are theoretically sufficient to destroy 3 million acres (or 1.21 million hectares) of food crops. The New York Times

correspondent in Saigon, W.M. Beecher, wrote on September 8, 1966 that a C.123 transport especially designed for the spraying of toxic

The American scheme is clear. Soundly brates in various theatres of operations various theatres of operations and forced to dug in the towns and cities seething with popular uprisings, the U.S. expeditionary force reta-liates by destroying crops in the liberated areas and undoubtedly hopes that fa-mine would come to its rescue and delay the hour of its total defeat if not to alter the course of events

It is in the same snirit that American bombers have re-leased in 40 days on the suburbs and surroundings of Saigon a quantity of bombs bigger than that used in the whole of South Viet Nam in

Besides toxic chemicals. one has to foresee the inten-sified use of other chemical weapon, especially war gases and also biological weapons. One of the manison of

bacteriological and chemical (B and C) weapons in the U.S., J.H. Rothschild, wrote a book "Tomorrow's wearthe advantages of these deadly arms in a triple point of view: strategic (a total coun-ter-attack with atomic and nuclear weapons is not inevitable), tactical (B and C weapons are able to operate where cannons and accounted vehicles, even helicopters are not) and logistic (low production cost and easy

What is the present stage of the development of B.C. weapons? B.C. Robin Clake, a British scientific writer, in his book "The silent wea-pons" just out cautions pons" just out cautions against the "newly improved biological toxins" and the epidemics airborne by insects. louds and even missiles which once started can appead the destruction of rabbits at the end of 1963: go per cent the end of 1963: go per cent of rabbits in France, the Netherlands, Germany, Bel-gium and Switzerland were then wiped out.

Since 1965 the U.S. aggres sors have transferred to South Viet Nam the "Mobile Laboratory" of Unit 406 (whole boratory of Unit 406 (whole name: Experimental Unit N° 406 of the Sanitary Service of U.S. Land Army in Japan). It is in fact an experimental centre for B and C weapons in which many Japanese was reriminals are employed. West German "specialists" who are former Nazis, also co-

The hasharity of the IIS imperialists — the cannibals of the 20th century — has not said its last word. We must therefore redouble our vigi-lance. We must first denounce with force U.S. chemical warfare escalation and stig-matize the impudent lie of Johnson, Dean Rusk and Harriman about a so-called U.S. "de-escalation" and restraint " also take mean ures to counter C and even-American pirates and mete out due punishment to those who will be caught red han-

A South Viet Nam N.F.L. communiqué has warned that all enemy caught in the very act of spraying toxic chemicals urill be tenated as was crimi will be treated as war crimi-nals. Such a warning which assumes its full import for crews of C. 123 planes — so slow and vulnerable — had better be served again in a more comprehensive manner on other U.S. pirates who are likely to resort to C and H weapons as "silpreme hope and supreme thought" of the U.S. neo-colonialist war of aggression in Viet Nam.

DO XUAN SANG International Law department, D.R.V.N. Institute of Invidical Sciences

The Rice Husking Mill

DUSK fell. The sound of gunfire subsided.
P.L.A.F. mon, returning to their bases in deserted hamlets, set about hushing paddy to replenish their rice supplies. But they were unable to find a single vice hushing mill of the hind used in the countryside. Here in the outskirts of Saigon, people get their rice from the mechani-cal mills. And so we had to use posites of the hind called "elephant log" because of their shape.

However this was a very However this mas a very melficient way to hush rice; in spite of hard pounding it took a great deal of time to pestle the outer couring off the oaddy reass. The mouse peetle the outer conving off the paddy grains. The moise attracted the attention of the people living along the neigh-bouring canals. Soon, as we were busy arismousing the little rice we had hushed, some old men sursed up. In the flickering light of the oil lamb, I saw one of them oil lamp, I raw one of them limping towards a mortar filled with paddy. He took a handful of half-husked rice, examined it carefully, and asked in an auguished voice,

"Selting about it this way wouldn't leave you boys much time to fight the Yamhs, would it?" Hai answered in a whisper, "We couldn't find a single hushing mill, Uncle!"

Of course you couldn't. Nobady is using one in these parts nowadays. They all get

That seemed to settle the question, and the old jolks quietly went home. The following wight however, a loud humming noise came from the other end of the hamlet. A scout reported to Hai They're hushing rice for us.

Hai was dumbjounded; where on earth did they gel the mills?

Listening to the whir of the mills as the wind rustled in the foliage of the palm-trees, I recalled harvest time in the i recalled harvest times in the countryzide: the tsesh of the mills grinding the paddy, amil the hushs falling out in the moonlight, the harbinger of days of abundance. Here, in the outshirts of Saigon, under the outshirts of Saigen, under the serie light of enemy para-chule flaves, people were working hard to supply their beloved P.L.A.F. men with husked rice, so that they could fight on in the city.

But the question still lingered in my mind, "Where did the people get the hushing

Later, the story was told me as I stand before a tumbledown shach, baside a mangled mango tree. The hut had belonged to tree. The hist had belonged to Uncle Bay Don, the limping old man who had visited us as we were pounding padely with "elephant leg" pastles. When he went home that night, Uncle Bay Don discussed the matter with some other old men. They decided to start a



Husking vice for P.L.A.F. lighters.

hunt for discorded paddy mills. When dawn brohe, accord of Bast uree lying in second of Bast uree lying in second of Bast uree lying the light of the hunt, all were should be been as the light of the light of the light of the total the light of the lig of teeth for the mill. As he sat working, Uncle Bay Don smiled to himself, muttering, "A unique opportunity for the country to be free, one that would come only once in a thousand years ! What's the loss of a planh bed on balance?" That very evening, as I recounted above, the

paddy mills were bussing in the hamlet, and our unit's rics supply problem mas

solvad.
Two days later housever, the
enumy regained control of the
hamlet. The belies chief, a
variable demon, returned. The
sight of the hushing mill in
Uncle Bay Dow's yard drove
him mud. Overfarring it with
a kich, he rushed suto the a high, he rushes smio inchouse and dragged the old man out. "What? Hishing rice for the Victory?" he bellowed, "You deserve death!

bellowed, "You deserve death! Show me where the paddy is hidden if you want to live." In silence, the old man walked to the mango tree, then turned facing the thug. He stood upright and put a hand on his breast, where the heart was beating. "It's all in was beating. "It's all in here," he said in a clear

As the online chief levelled

cried out, " It's me, Bay Don who have been feeding P.L.A.F., men attaching Saigon!"

He spoke for all his fellow villagers.

The gun crashed. The old man collapsed, one of his hands grasping at the mill-teeth the thug's hich had scattered on the ground.

Uncle Bay Don's cry never Once isay Don's cry neuer died in the hearts of the local people. During the antire campaign, P. L. A. F. men operating in the region never ran abort of supplies, which the people kept sending to them in a continuous flow. And whenever we P.L.A.F. fighters lifted a bowl of white rights sifted a count of white rice to our lips, we never failed to remember Uncle Bay Don's timping gait. His memory was with us as we marched into the city to mete out due punishment to the

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference Reaffirms Full Support for Viet Nam

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S GREETING MESSAGE

I have the honour to convey to the Atro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Extraordinary Contevence my marment prestings. I sincerely thanh you for your unfailing and powerful support to our struggle against U.S. aggression for national columnion. Your conference constitutes a creat inspiration for our entire people and a brilliant manifestation of solidarity among the Asian and African

The U.S. imperialists are waging one of the most ruthless wars of aggression in history against the Vietnamese people. Enercising their sucred right of self-defence, the whole Vietnamese people have been rezo. lutely resisting it to defend their indepen. dence and freedom, have recorded repeated his successes and are sure to min final victory.

Though the United States is unquestionably in a losing position, it keeps intensitying the war in both zones of Viet Nam and maintaining a most obdurate attitude in Paris, which prevents progress of the conversations between the two sides. But its setbacks grow in proportion to its stubbornnezs and perfidy.

Our people cherish peace but this must be peace in real independence and freedom. The United States must unconditionally stob the hambine saids and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N.; if must

people fully support

the May 26 statement

of the D.R.V.N. National

·HE Asian and African peoples of Asia and Africa

end its aggression in South Vist Nam, with draw all U.S. and satellite troops from there and let the South Vistnamess people settle themselves their own affairs; it musi recognize the South Vist Nam National Front for Liberation and enter into talks with the latter on problems of concern to South Viet Nam. That is the substance of the four points of the D.R.V.N. and the Political Programms of the South Vist Nam National Front for Liberation. That is a stand of independence and peace consistent with the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet

am sure that it will contribute to further step up the Asian and African peoples' movement of support for, and solidarity with, the Vietnamess people against the U.S. imperialist appressors in the interests of the Vietnamess people and of the national liberation movement in the world.

May the militant friendship between the Asian and African peoples in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism turther consolidate and develot day by day.

> Hanoi, September 8, 1068 HO CHI MINH President of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

News from CAMBODIA

Cambodian Government Refutes U.S. Slander

THE Royal Government of Cambodia on September a sent a note to the U.S. government refuting the U.S. August 15 claim that it the intensified activity of Vietnamese Communist forces (South Viet Nam Liberation Armed Forces-Ed.) in the south-eastern part of Svay Rieng province" of Cambodia.

The Cambodian Government's note pointed out: "Evidently, Cambodia does not threaten the security of the United States. The U.S. note can precisely be regarded as an intervention in the in-

The note went on to say that in the eye of interna-tional law, the U.S. is not at all entitled to ask Cambodia a sovereign State, to account for the defence of her neutrality and territorial integrity that the presence of Ameri-Viet Nam is illegal and constitutes a flagrant violation of the Vietnamese people's national rights. There is consequently no ground for the U.S. government to interfere in the relations between Cambodia and Viet Nam. The American government, guilty of repeated murderous and aggressive acts against the Cambodian civilian popula-tion, has always refused to recognize its responsibility for consequences arising

After refuting the odious allegations of the U.S. about the existence of Vietnamese bases, training camps, areanals, workshops, food stores and supply lines on the territory of Cambodia, the note stressed the impossibility of setting up such bases in Cambodia as fancied by the American military autho-

It referred to a note for-warded to the Cambodian Foreign Ministry on August islan for Supervision and Control in Cambodia saying: "In the course of its control duties during the course of years and the number of investigations of incidents conducted on the border between Cambodia and Viet Nam, the Commission has never found any evidence to substantiate the allegation that Cambodia tory to any foreign forces.

23rd D.R.V.N. FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY (SEPT. 2)

Assembly and the June 26 He draw the attention of statement of South Viet Nam the conference to President National Front for Liberation Ho Chi Minh's July 20 appeal on the Vietnamese people's and called on all member inalienable right to resist the organizations, the Asian and U.S. aggressors at any place African peoples and the peaceon the Vietnamese soil", and justice-loving people in declared Yousself El Sebai, the world to agitate for a Secretary General of the Afrorelentless and vigorous con-Asian People's Solidarity Ordemustion of the U.S. imperganization in Support of the ialist aggressors and for Vietnamese People's Fight moral, political and material against U.S. Imperialist Agactive support to the Vietgression, in his progress report namese people, including the at the opening session of its sending of volunteers to fight Extraordinary Conference in at the side of the Vistnamese Cairo on September 7 attended by 51 delegations from various countries and observers from world organiza-

and which portended the U.S.

aggressors' inescapable total

The conference gave a standing ovation to Nguyen Phu Soai, head of the South Viet Nam delegation, and Dr. Nguven Van Huong, head of the North Viet New Delege. tion, when they were intro-duced by Youssef El Sebai.

The Organisation's Secretary General warmly hailed the resoundir g victories won by the Vietnamese people in both zones which inspired the

TO THE BRADER We are amore that there

is much room for improvathe Republic of Indonesia. ment in the wording of

some of these messages: our paper. We apologiza for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more afficiently in future.

of the W.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, said:

"The Soviet Union backs the stand of the D.R.V.N. at the Viet Nam - U.S. official the Viet Nam. U.S. official conversations in Paris, and supports the demand of the D.R.V.N. Government for a complete and unconditional cessation by the U.S. of the bombing and other acts of war against North Viet Nam so as to create favou-rable conditions for a political settlement of the

"The Victnamese people can rest assured that the Soviet Union will always stand on their side. Carrying ont her internationalist duty, the Soviet Union will continue to render the D.R.V.N. and the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people struggle against imperialist aggression, for the right to build their life at their own

The message signed by Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China; Lin Piao, Vice-Chairman of the C.P.C.Central Committee; ple's Republic of Chipa.

"The Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression, gressing splendidly.

"We firmly believe that, notwithstanding the nume-rous difficulties and obstacles they will still meet with in their march forward the Viet. namese people will certainly win final victory in their war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, suffice it they bring into full play the spirit of thorough revolution, and persevere in a protracted resistance.

"As heretofore, the 700 million Chinese people will resolutely support the Vistnamese people in their war to a finish against U.S. aggression, for national salvation".

The message from Cam-bedia's Prince Norodom Si-hanouk to President Ho Chi Minh. read .

of our full solidarity in the VIET NAM COURIER

TWENTY-YEAR LONG HEROIC STRUGGLE

plete liberation of the coun-try their primary task and have therefore worked out many plans to settle the

many plans to settle the problem of unification of

THE working people of the Democratic People's Re-public of Korea have just jubilantly celebrated the 20th founding anniversary of their Republic

For the 40 million Koreans the grand date: September 9, 1948, takes pride of place in their plurimillenary history. their plurimillenary history. The founding of the D.P.R.K. strengthened the inexhaus-tible force of Korea. In the birth and growth of the D.P.R.K., the South Korean people find a firm prop and people find a firm prop and vigorous encouragement for their struggle against U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys and for the liberation of the South and reunification of the

The last two decades have witnessed a heroic struggle and unprecedented successes in the history of Korea. Under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party headed by comrade Kim-Il-Sung, the North Korean people, after defeating the U.S. imperialist agressors and rapidly healing the war wounds, have been holding aloft the banner of sels-reliance and advancing at ince and advancing at sels-reliance and advancing at Chullima (1) speed in the building of their country in-to a state with a comprehen-sive socialist industry and agriculture, thus creating the basis for a firm, independent and self-supporting economy.

Since the founding of the D. P. R. K. the Korean Workers' Party, and the D.P.R.K. government have always considered the com-

defence of our common ideal-

peace, independence, territor-ial integrity and non-interfe-

rence in the internal affairs

of others under any pretext. I firmly believe that after many years of trials caused

by big powers, the United States in particular, our two countries will show that the

Vietnamese-Khmer relations

can be based on strict respect for each other's national

rights and on a reliable and

'blastly, I once again atrees that Combodia will

etress that Combodia will persistently support the cor-rect stand of the D.R.V.N. and that of the National Front for Liberation against

criminal ambitions

The message from Houari Boumedien, Chairman of the

Revolutionary Council of the Algerian Damocratic and People's Republic, states:

"In this immense fight

that you are conducting vic-toriously against the unjust and aggressive forces, be con-vinced that Algeria with all

exemplary cooperation.

U.S. neo-colonialism.

Korea by peaceful means on the basis of democracy and sovereignty without foreign interference. But the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have adamantly rejected all nave adamantly rejected all reasonable and sensible pro-posals of the D.P.R.K. government. They plot to divide Korea permanently, to step up oppression and exploi-tation of the South Korean people, to turn South Korea into a base for aggression-against North Korea and join hands with the Japanese militarists to prepare for another war of aggression against the D.P.R.K.

Such a state of things brings home to the South Korsan people that the only course left to them is to and overheave the Pak Jung Hi clique to achieve national unification. Camade Kim II Sung, the respected leader of the 40 million Korsans, has said: "Steeled in the sagressors and their valets and for national salvation, the South Korean people will surply win great victory in their arduous revolutionary struggle.

As comrades in arms fight ing for the same ideal and against the same enemy — U.S. imperialism — the Vietnamese people follow with deep

strengthen day by day the fraternal friendship and co-operation which bind our two revolutions."

The message from Modibo

Keita, President of the Republic of Mail, read:

"We reaffirm the Malian

people's solidarity with their heroic brothers of Viet Nam

beroic brothers of Viet Nam in the fight against interna-tional imperialism and for the reunification of your national territory.

"We eagerly wish for the strengthening of the fruitful co-operation between our two countries with a view to

"We are confident in the

"We are confident in the final victory of the Vist-namose patriots over the imporialist aggressors and their lackeys for the esta-blishment of a world of passe and funite."

The message from Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of

greater successes.

peace and justice.

sympathy, and greatly rejoice at, each success of the fraternal Korean people. Elated at the great schieve-ments obtained by the D.P.R.K. during the past two decades, we regard them as a valuable contribution to the strengthening of the the strengthening of the world socialist system, to the people's national liberation movement and to the world movement of peace and democracy. We are enthusia-stic over the radiant prospect of the South Kerean revoluof the South Kerean revolu-tion. The Vietnamese people's fully support the Korean people's legitimate endeavours to foil the U.S. imperialist's provocative and belicose shemes and to liberate the South and requify the country. The splendid devefriendship between the peo-ples of Viet Nam and Korea on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian in-ternationalism as well as the staunch support and precious assistance of the Kore Workers' Party, Governme and people constitute a great stimulus to the Vietnamese people in their resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation.

On the occasion of the great festive day of the Korean people, the Vietnamese people sincerely extend their warmest greetings to the

(1) Legendary horse believed capable of covering 1,000 l in a day.

the United Arab Republic,

"I can assure you of the profound ties of friendship and cooperation existing between our two contries.

between our two contries. With my sincere greetings, I wish you good health and happiness, and the people of Viet Nam victory, grandeur and prosperity.

- The message from Dr. Noureddin Al Atassi, Head of State of the Syrian Arab

"The Arab people in Syria express their firm support to the heroic struggle of the

Vietnamese people against American imperialism and its vicious aggression. The vic-

American imperiod. The vic-vicious aggression. The vic-tories achieved by your people have strengthened the forces

of the people's struggle

In observance of the 23rd founding anniversary of the D.R.V.N., solemm meetings

were held in Moscow, Peking Pyong Yang, Havana, Tirana

Berlin, Warsaw, Budapest Bucharest, Sofia, Ulan Bator...

Many photo exhibitions on Viet Nam were put up in the capital cities of brother socialist countries. In Algeria, the "Fighting Viet Nam"

Many photo exhibitions on

Republic, stated :

eald .

Gia Lai Provincial People's Liberation Committee Set Up

FIRED by the prevailing they perpetrate crimes against people of various na-tionalities in Gia Lai province in a short time completed the elections to People's Liberation Councils at various levels.

On the 35-member Pro-On the 35-member Pro-vincial people's Liberation Council are 15 persons of the Jarai othnic group, 15 of the Bahnar group and 5 others of the Kinh (Vietnamess majority people). The Council includes to women, heroes and 4 model fighters. guished records in the fighting and production, fully representative of all strate of the fraternal nationalities and ethnic groups

At its 1st session, the Provincial People's Libera-tion Council unanimously took note of the great victories won by the local victories won by the local armed forces and people at different revolutionary stages. especially since the genera-lized attacks and uprisings in early spring this year.
The meeting held that the U.S. imperialist and their Thieu-Ky puppers were very obdurate. The more they lose, the more frenziedly

various nationalities in the province to bring into full play their revolutionary tradition, strengthen their unity, persevere in the fighting, surge forward unity, persevere in fighting, surge forward triumphantly, press on their attacks and uprisings, make all-out efforts to build the costs are all costs. rear and realise at all costs the slogan "All for the frontline, all for victory and all for the seizers of political

ed the nature and tasks of ed the nature and mass of people's power in the present revolutionary stage. Such power must be one by the people and for the people. It must see to the people's interests, bring democracy to the people and at the dictatorship over the enemies of the people, namely, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the local traitors.

In an atmosphere of solition Council of Gia Lai province has elected the Provincial People's Libera-tion Committee composed of a chairman, two vicemen and 4 members

Dead G.I. in Viet Nam jungle

Green are Vietnam's forests, And red is Vietnam's soil, Who lies there, dead, In deep jungle forlorn?

An American G.I., dead, His hame state, who knows? Fair hair tinged with red, Eves closed for ever, Lonely in jungle remote.

Back home oceans the ocean His wife goes out for a stroll.

And his little boy writes to Dad. As in days gone by, his mother old Sits lost in prayers sad: — Oh Virgin Mary, have pity on us,

In the Viet Nam jungle, 'tis summer, Dead leaves come fluttering down, Oh G.l. hugging the earth, Hear you Mother's prayer?

Green are Vietnam's forests, And red is Vietnam's soil, GI. who lies there, dead, Know you? Home the streets're in turmoil.

In days and days of protest, Marches your silver-haired mother, Your wife and little soddler, In front of troop trains its fearless! How magnificent, that gold-starred banner, In American hands clasped light!

In the jungle, eternal night Has descended upon your eyes. May I ask! how many of America's youth, Can look traight at the clear shy, And see the truth?

- No, your foe is not in Viet Nam, But right there,

THANH HAI

(South Vietnamese poet)

OBSERVED IN THE WORLD

N the occasion of the 23rd founding anniver-sary of the D.R.V.N., President Ho Chi Minh and other Vietnamese leaders received congratulatory mes-sages from leaders of the Soviet Union, People's China and other brother socialist countries. Telegrams were also sent by heads of States and Governments of friendly coun-ries such as: The Kingdom of Cambodia, the Kingdom of Laos, the Algerian Demo-cratic and People's Republic, the Republic of Mail, the Republic of Guinea, the Unit-ed Republic of Tanzanis, the United Arab Republic, the Governments of friendly couned Republic of Tanzania, the United Arab Republic, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Arab Republic of Yemen, the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, the Republic of Mau-ritania, the Republic of India.

Below are excerpts from

The message of congratulation signed by L. I. Brezhnev, Secretary General of the C.P.S.U. Central Com-mittee; N.V. Pedgorny, Pre-sident of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and A.N. Kosygin, Chairman

and Chan En-lai Premier of

Sekon Tourn President of

the Republic of Guinea said : "We reiterate our indefectible sentiments of active and militant solidarity as well as our sincere desire to

"I avail myself of this, opportunity to sincerely wish the fighting and heroic Victits energy, will always stand by your side because your fight is ours and your victory will be a victory for all peace - and justice - loving countries." the fighting and heroic Vist-names people more resound-ing successes in the common struggle and assure you of Tanzania's continued support for your just struggle till final victory and also wish Your Excellency good The message from Ahmet Your health."

- The message from Gamal Abdel Namer, President of

Exhibition was on display in Algers, Oran, Constantine, Tiaret. Vietnamese films were shown in many countries

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military Operations

NEW SUCCESSFUL P.L.A.F. OFFENSIVES IN TAY NINH

Major part of provincial capital controlled by patriots.
 U.S. base at Tra Phi overrun for 3rd time in 3

In the small hours of Sept. It, a new wave of offensives of the P.L.A.F. crupted in Tay Ninh province, Northwest of Saigon. Many targets came under attack and sharp fighting is still in progress, Gist Phong Press Agency reported.

At c. c. a.m., after a barrage of artillery (irs. Libertion infantrymen assaulted the U.S. Tra Phi base, 7 to the U.S. Tra Phi base, 7 to inclai capital. Following a floror hand-to-hand combat, of the terrain at 3 a.m., destroyed a large quantity of material and armoured cars and pitten large number of nemy troops out of action.

enemy troops out of action.
At the same time, at Village
Three in Ben Cui, near Dau
Tieng, the H.Q. of a brigade
of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division (24 km East-Southeast
of Tay Nioh), another U.S.
base camp suffered the same
fate after an one-hour battle.

fate after an one-bour battle.
Meanwhile, other P.L.A.F.
units awarmed into Tay Nimh
and seized control of many
districts East, South and West
of the city. The locate people
of the city. The locate people
extrests, breaking the enemyle
grip. Hundreds of families
concentrated — in camps
took advantage on this ponative villages in the liberated
areas.

Simultaneously, 4 military sub-sector H.Q's in the province were pounded by Liberation gunners and many communication lines mangled by the local people.

It was further reported that 14 U.S. armoured troops carriers were destroyed on Sept. 3 between Tay Ninh and Dau Tieng and that on Sept. 7, the U.S. Special Forces camp at Ben Soi (11 km South-Southwest of Tay Ninh) sustained serious losses in a P.L.A.F. attack.

P.L.A.F. attack.
Another report of Giai
Phong Fress Agency said
that in the same province,
the U.S. pupped troops saiferteated by the property of the property
and the property of August in
Trang Bang district alone,
about 40 km North-Northwest
of Saigon, on Highway No
among them 50 men of
Brigade 3, U.S. rorst Air
Cavalry Division, were put
out of action; 20 Ls. and one
pupped companies were depupped.

Total U.S., puppet losses in this province in the second half of August amounted to 6,500 msa, of them 5,200 G.Ts, killed, wounded or cap-vabiles, including type tanks and armoured cars, and 35 cannons destroyed, and 56 planes or helicopters abort planes or helicopters abort between the control of the con

IN THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS

In less than a week, more than 400 adverse troops put out of action.

 A puppet general and a U.S. colonel killed near Duc

In the Pleiku sector, 3 enemy companies were destroyed or decimated: on Sept. 1st, one of them was wiped out and another deplated respectively 2km West-Southwest and 24km Northwest of this city. The 3rd was put out of action on Highway No 14 on Sept. 4-

On the night of Sept 1st, in a lightning attack on Pleiku Radio station, the

patriots killed or wounded 50 adversaries. On Sept. 6, a U.S. platoon was wiped out and 7 armoured cars were destroyed when a U.S. motor pool rikm West of the city came under attack.

Further South, in the Bas Me Theot sector, the Bas Me Theot sector, the hought down 6 helicopters called in to provide support for the belegared Duc Lapcamp. Two days later, in a raid on a sa afrield should be a support of the company troops out of action and burnt down 5 military depots and 12 barracks.

On Sept. 8, the P.L.A.F. shot down a helicopter near Duc Lap, killing the pupper general commanding the 23rd Division and several other officers including a U.S. colonel.

colonel.

In addition to the losses sustained by the adversary in other sectors of the Western Highlands, the Bettle count for the period enemy losses at 415 casualties (including nearly 200 G.1's), 7 artillery pleces and 23 military whiches put out of addition and choppers grounded.

IN CENTRAL TRUNG BO (CENTRAL VIET NAM)

ard enemy disaster in Go Huynh on Sept. 3 and 650 U.S-puppet troops put out of action in 6 days in the Da Nang sector.

Press Agency ruported gravativity in the Quang Ngai sector (115km southeast of Danage 7 companies of pupper and 7 companies of pupper and 7 companies of pupper at 2 combats on Aug. 22 and the following days at Go Huyah. On Sept. 3, engaging several enemy columns in

this sector, less than tokin West of Quana, Ngai City, the P.L.A.F. destroyed 3 more companies of puppet regulars and set 6 M-113 armoured troops: carriers—ablase rot the adversary in 60 Huynh in 13 days, which brought total energy losses in this areas to about a thousand men

pat out of action.

In the neighbourhood of
Da Nang rity, in the 3 days
ending Sopt, is, the patriots
beat off a series of enemy
counter-attacts near Vith
Dien, killing, wounding or
capturing 427 enemy troops.
Two U.S. platoons were
destroyed at Dai Loc and a
big fire gutted Xuan Taleu
affred (rakm Northe-seal
Da Nang) which
end on the night of Sept. 4.

All told, between Aug. 30 and Sept. 4, 550 adverse soldiers were put out of action in the Da Nang sector.

NEAR HUE CITY

An artiflery battalion, an infantry company and an Operational H.Q. of the U.S. force destroyed.

N Aug. 29 at Zero hour aharp, G.P. Press Agency dispatch said a violent assault was launched against a U.S. position at

Vi Gin Thuong, on a fortified bere hill rizkm South of Hue. After 35 minutes of bund-to-band flighting, the third bear of the state of

In the Makong Delta, on the night of Sopt 6, and oarly next day, the P.L.A.F.

Division 7, the My The military training camp in this city, My The military sector H.Q., provincial administrative buildings and a military training and a military training and provincial administrative buildings and a military training and the city, My The military training a military training a military training and province of H.Q.'s in the province came under fire in the last 1 odays of August during which period (richeding Boo G. I's) gut out of action, 36 whicles destroyed, 8 planes and helicopters grounded, 4 planes and helicopters grounded, 4 vessels suth and 6 109-cm houriters destroy-

A typical co-ordinated action between the people and Liberation forces

TAY NINH UP IN ARMS

SINCE the night of August 17; the propie's armed forces and people of Tay Ninh have been mounting violent and repeated attacks on sneiny positions all over the province.

the province.

In co-ordinated actions with revolutionary forces, the rious strata of the people, regardless of religion, have risen in arms to break the enemy's grip and re-conquer freedom. N.F.L. Inga and alogans appearing everywher have heralded a new revolutionare situation, in the whole province.

province.

While the Quy Thien post in the Caodaist Holy See was being overrun, the local people bunted down thugs in the streets, 6,000 people cut off Highway No 7. On Highway No 1, the inhabitants destroyed a 15-metre long bridge, 4 kilometres South-east of

Highway No.7. On Inquary, No. 1, the inhabitants destroyed a 15-metr long bridge of Go-dan, and set up some lighway No. 2 metro on Highway No. 2 metro on Highway No. 2 metro of the destruction of a other subctupe. Highway No. 2 was sealed of the three Ico-metro wide ditteres.

On August 18, Liberation troops broke into "strategic hamlets" in the Caodaint Holy See area, enthusiastically welcomed and belped by

the Caodaist community. Caodaist dignitaries, civil servants, former officers and believers, in co-ordination with the people's forces, captured 40 agents from reactionary organizations and the enemy's machine of repression, punished a number of criminal agents and reformed others.

In some, laces, after holding meetings, the people demonstrated before posts against the enemy's crimes, for compensations for losses suffered and the ending of lestruction, against American caring with bouses in the market quarter and strafing of the Holy See Hospital. Lossibles are highly seen and the state of the holy seen and the seen and the holy seen and the holy

were extensively distributed.
3,000 pessants from Thash Dien village in the outskirts of Tay Nish city crowded into the provincial capital, in a 4-kilometre long procession with 200 oxen and water buffalons and 100 bands water buffalons and 100 bands with the procession with 200 oxen and water buffalons and 100 blocked the way of snemy tanks and amoured wholics. The demonstrators shouted alogans demanding the ending of wanton shellings and damages for losses suffered.

In 4 days, from August 16 to 20, in the provincial capital, districts and villages, there were actions staged by over 70,000 people against thugs, for democratic liberties and for their right to be masters of their own destiny.



Liberation fighters drawing lessons of experience for the next battle.